

Democracy and Whiggery.
Democracy and whiggery are, after all, essentially alike. They entertain the following views in common:
1st. That 250,000 men may hold \$3,000,000 of their fellow men in the most absolute and degrading bondage.
2nd. That, by virtue of their being slaveholders, they are entitled to three fourths of all the executive and judicial offices in the national government; furnishing presidents, cabinets, foreign ministers, army and navy officers (the non-slaveholders, however, to provide the common soldiers and sailors,) supreme judges, &c.
3rd. That in the only branch of the government where they are in the minority, the House of Representatives, the majority shall always obey their bidding.
4th. That they may affect a most holy love for the constitution, when it suits their purposes, and when more convenient, altogether discard it.
5th. That though the letter of the constitution apparently favors such absurdities as liberty and human rights, it is accompanied with certain "guaranties," in favor of murder, rape, robbery, and every variety of violence, and that these "guaranties," being nowhere written, shall in all cases be expounded by the slaveholders, for whose benefit they are said to have been made; and
6th. That the non-slaveholders are bound to pay for the support of the peculiar institution.—*La. Freeman.*

The Great Convention.
There is every probability that the convention of the friends of Liberty for the West and South, to be held next June, at Cincinnati, will be one of the largest conventions of any kind, ever held in this city. Names to the call which will be issued in a week or two, are coming in rapidly from all quarters. We had the pleasure yesterday of receiving a list of forty-six names from Virginia, headed by Thomas Campbell, the venerable father of Alexander Campbell.
Last Thursday evening, some of our anti-slavery citizens met at the office of the Herald, to make preliminary arrangements for the convention. A good spirit was manifested. It was resolved that no matter how many delegates should come up to the convention, free accommodation should be provided for all.
The following committees were appointed; one to provide for the accommodation of delegates to said convention consisting of:
Messrs. Jonathan Blanchard; H. S. Gilmore; J. De Gray; E. Harwood; J. Claypole; John Melendy.
Another committee to provide a place for meeting, and superintend the arrangements of said convention, consisting of:
Messrs. S. P. Chase; Samuel Lewis; E. B. Pullen; W. Birney; Owen Owens.—*Cincinnati Herald.*

OFFICIAL POSTAGE LAW.—If the postmaster general will exert as much ingenuity in remedying all the defects of the postage law, as he has in the case of newspaper publishers, he may make a pretty good affair of it. He has established a rule, to take effect after the 1st of July, as follows:
Money for newspaper subscriptions not exceeding \$10 in each case, may be paid to a postmaster for the purpose of being paid to the publisher of a newspaper at any other office. The postmaster is in such case, to give to the person paying the money, a receipt therefor, and advise forthwith the postmaster, who is to pay said amount of such deposit.—Upon presentation of this receipt the amount is to be paid over. The postmaster receiving the amount is to debit himself therewith in his account, and the postmaster paying that amount is to credit himself therewith in his account of contingent expenses.

WEALTH OF MEXICAN NOBLES.
The wealth of some of the nobles of Mexico, previous to the revolution in that country which freed it from the dependence on Spain was equal to that which is now enjoyed by many of the Russian grandees. Many families have incomes of \$200,000 per annum, from lands alone. The Count of Valencia was possessed of landed property, of the value of about \$29,000,000, besides which he drew from a single mine an annual revenue of nearly \$1,200,000. Their extravagance was as great as their wealth. The Count de Regla, according to Madame de Barca, was so wealthy, that when his son, the present count, was christened, the whole party walked from the house to the church upon ingots of silver. The Counts having quarreled with the Vice Queen, sent her, in token of reconciliation, a white satin slipper, entirely covered with large diamonds. The Count invited the King of Spain to visit his Mexican Territories, assuring him that the hoofs of his majesty's horse should touch nothing but solid silver from Vera Cruz to the capital. This might be a bravado, but a more certain proof of his wealth exists in the fact that he caused two ships of the line of the largest size, to be constructed at Havana, at his own expense made of mahogany and cedar, and presented them to the King.
Of course, in the terrible convulsions of which Mexico has been the scene, something has been done in breaking down these wealthy families, but not so much as might be expected by a person unacquainted with the facts. Great inequalities mark the social condition of the Mexicans. Bustamante, whose name occurs so often in accounts from that country is possessed of 396,000 acres of land, and Santa Anna is reputed to be very rich. What is called agrarianism, has no supporters in Mexico.—*Concord Freeman.*

Attaining Wealth Suddenly.
Among the various means of attaining sudden wealth in this country, the discovery of a popular "patent" medicine has often proved singularly successful. A letter from New York, published in the Charleston Courier, cites various examples in point. Brandreth, with his pills, has risen from a poor man to be a man of extensive fortune. He has now at Sing Sing a three story factory for grinding his medicines. Aloe is carried into it by the ton, and whole cargoes of the pills are despatched to every part of the Union, and down everybody's throat. He has expended thirty-five thousand dollars in a single year for advertisements. Comstock began with nothing, but by crowding his patent medicines, has been able to purchase one of the finest houses in Union Place, and gives magnificent soirees, suppers, &c. Moffat, adding bitters to pills, has run up a handsome fortune of nearly \$300,000. Sherman, taking the lozenge line, has emerged from his little shop in Nassau street, into a buyer of lots and houses by the wholesale. I need not mention Swaim, of Philadelphia, who by pouring his panacea into people's stomachs, can afford to buy a single head pearl for his daughter worth \$20,000—to prove that we are a pill-eating and bitters-drinking people.

Emancipation.—Barque Bashaw, arrived at this port this morning from New Orleans, has on board seventeen emancipated slaves, consigned to Hon. J. S. Galfrey, Secretary of State.—*Bost. Trans. Saturday.*
The negroes are the slaves left to Mr. Palfrey (the Secretary of the Commonwealth) by his late father, who was a planter in Louisiana. Mr. P. very honorably determined to free them at any expense.

THE STANDARD.

HALLOWELL, ME. APRIL 24, 1845.

"There is but one proper and effectual mode by which it (the abolition of slavery) can be accomplished, and that is, by the legislative authority; and this, so far as my suffrage will go, shall not be wanting."
GEORGE WASHINGTON.

THE GREAT POINT AT ISSUE.

This is not one of Banks, Tariffs, Treasuries, etc. as the nation has been led most disastrously to believe, but it is what is very properly stated to be such in the following extract from the Boston Courier. That will be an auspicious day for this country when all other questions are placed where the Liberty party would have them—as altogether secondary to the greater, transcendent question which is at issue between Liberty and Slavery. That the latter, if not abolished, will destroy this republic, is almost too obvious to admit of argument; and that it has proceeded already to a fearful extent toward that result, is equally certain—so far, indeed, as to render resistance quite useless unless placed on the most efficient grounds. No compromising, so-called conservative policy will be of the least avail. That has been tried, and by the experience of 60 years found inadequate in every instance, and slavery has triumphed. No ground remains but that of the Liberty party; and if the people will sustain that we shall escape the rock to which we are directly steering—no, on which we already have struck. This question left with the politicians, all will be lost; but taken up by the people untrammelled by partyism, we may be saved. But to the extract, which refers to the South Carolina controversy.

"This controversy has its origin, like almost every other topic of national interest in the United States at this time, in the slave question. The state of South Carolina has, for twenty years past, taken the lead in one section of the country, in the promulgation of doctrines designed to sustain the relation of master and slave, at every hazard. The state of Massachusetts, on the other hand, has for nearly as great a length of time, been advancing in support of those great principles of freedom, whose predominance can scarcely fail to be fatal to the maintenance of that domestic relation. Whatever ambitions politicians may pretend, or interested private citizens may object, the truth is, that the struggle is actually commenced between the two systems of public policy above described, and it will not now cease, until one or the other shall prove completely victorious. On the one side are to be found an organized and energetic aristocracy of property, wielding the whole power of the general government, and cemented together by one common interest. On the other, a much more numerous, but utterly undisciplined body of opponents, having no power, excepting that which is drawn from the moral force of truth, of justice, and of all the acknowledged political axioms of the nineteenth century. The result of this struggle, it must candidly be confessed, appears at this time extremely doubtful. But its decision involves no less than the entire character of our institutions. The question, whether the government of the United States shall be an oligarchy, sacrificing one great portion of the community for the benefit of a smaller portion,—or whether it shall be what it has always claimed to be, a republic, based upon the equal natural rights of all men, is the great point at issue."

Massachusetts has not advanced in support of the principles of freedom except within her own jurisdiction, and to that she has been pressed by the abolitionists, as is admitted by her influential presses. Those principles in their application to the nation she has not defended, but rather basely surrendered like other States.

The condition of the north in this contest is very justly stated. It is "utterly undisciplined, having no power" except in the profession of right principles, which are wrested from her every year by unprincipled politicians. This the friends of the Liberty party saw, and have undertaken the great and indispensable work of disciplining a body of men particularly for this conflict. It is of no avail that the north has on its side "the moral force of truth." Christianity has had that on its side for 2000 years—rather 6000, and where is it now? We may have truth with us in profession, and in fact, too; yet the moss and the forest may grow over our ashes. Truth, to be effective, must be applied, enforced, "justified of her children," with a boldness and consistency equal to the occasion, or it will do us no good. The north as it has been—and is—excepting the liberty party, is as certain to be finally conquered in this contest as though right principles were against us.—A portion of the north sufficient to compete successfully with the slave power must be disciplined—trained up for that object with effective principles and measures; and this is the very object of the Liberty party, which we have long regarded as the last hope of the republic; and we wonder not that this able writer, irrespective of this, regards the "result of this struggle as extremely doubtful." There is no remedial power in the old parties, formed, as they both are, by the surrender of every effective principle of resistance. The very power to be resisted, both north and south, has them in its grasp, from which they can never escape and retain their existence as national parties, nor would they if they could. Cromwell had too much sound sense to rely on the forces of his proud monarch for his overthrow, but by several years' most assiduous effort trained a veteran army for the work in view, on which he could rely in every emergency. By that means he conquered. And whoever regards the great work to be done in this country as less difficult, or as requiring a less direct and potential adaptation of means, or as less fundamental, has yet to learn what is "THE GREAT POINT AT ISSUE."

Goodell's Constitutional Argument.

This able defence of the constitution of the U. States from the charge of Tyranny, should be in the hands of the people. It is an appeal from technicalities to common sense, howing that our fathers were honest when they said that instrument was formed "to establish justice and secure the blessings of Liberty."

LIBERTY PARTY—THE DIFFERENCE.

We have already considered the fundamental principles of the old parties with respect to slavery in the United States, and found no anti-slavery principle in their creeds—no organic anti-slavery element in their constitutions. They are both founded on the principle of compromise with slavery, or in other words, of tolerating and protecting it wherever local legislation creates it, as a matter of national obligation. They both hold that the constitution requires the nation to recognize and cherish it as an interest wherever and whenever any of the States choose to make it such, territories included; hence, the navy, the army, the judiciary, the executive, the diplomacy, are all to be employed as occasion may require, for its benefit. Both agree that slavery as it is should be placed on a level with agriculture and commerce, in the view of the general government, whenever at least it has the authority of state laws in its favor.

This is the fundamental principle respecting slavery on which those parties are organized; hence, nothing can be more obvious than that they must be powerless for purposes hostile to slavery. Indeed, we see not but it is perjury, after having sworn to support the constitution, to seek by law the overthrow of slavery while entertaining the above opinion of the constitution. In all their action in behalf of slavery, these parties are therefore only acting out one of the fundamental principles of their creeds, and fulfilling in their view a constitutional obligation; and what else ought to be expected? Hence, as Hon. Wm. Pitt Fessenden of Portland, says, and as every intelligent man knows, those parties cannot do the work proposed by the Liberty party.—Their construction of the constitution and oaths of office, as well as the principles of their own existence, forbid it.

The Liberty party is founded on entirely different principles, and has totally different objects in view. It regards the constitution as "formed to establish justice, and secure the blessings of liberty," as that instrument declares; not justice and injustice, not liberty and slavery, but JUSTICE AND LIBERTY. It believes its framers honest, and the people who adopted it honest, and intends to complete what they commenced. It regards slavery as an enemy—to be bound, restricted, destroyed, not cherished and protected. It holds it to be the highest duty of the government, urged by the strongest necessities of the country and of the slaves, to address every legitimate power and moral influence of the government to the total overthrow of the whole slave system; and in doing this it will but fulfil the highest constitutional obligation. In a word, this party holds every human being within the United States to be a proper subject for the protection of American Law. If some provisions of the constitution are made to favor slavery, its great overpowering principles and provisions are most effectively anti-slavery, which, if allowed a fair and full application, would, as its founders believed, soon cause that system to wither and perish under its influence. Sincere and consistent, this party sustains those candidates—and those only—who entertain heartily its own principles and objects.

Here is the broad, fundamental, irreconcilable difference between the Liberty party and both the other parties. The ground between them is as broad as that between liberty and slavery, truth and error, justice and injustice, inalienable rights and absolute tyranny. Between those parties there is on this subject no essential difference—they are really one party; but between them and the liberty party the distinction is wide as the poles and immutable. They cannot by any possibility carry out our objects; for they do not—and cannot entertain our principles without an entire revolution. The professions they may make, are for all for plausible, superficial purposes, not at all affecting the fundamental principles of those parties, and are of no reliability whatever. They cannot do essentially otherwise than they do, for the moment they attack slavery they attack by them an admitted constitutional right which is such directly, or indirectly as a necessary means of rendering a conceded right valuable, which is virtually the same thing, and are silenced at once.

It should be distinctly noticed that the question at issue between us and the old parties is not directly a question of personal character in candidates. It is not chiefly that a man is moral or immoral, a slaveholder or not, that liberty men sustain their own party and refuse to vote for others, though slaveholding and other immoralities are a sufficient objection; but the question is on the principles they entertain with respect to slavery, and the course of official conduct which they will pursue. An able man, or a christian man, who will act on the principles of those parties is as really objectionable to liberty men as any others, because he does not embrace their principles nor object. If therefore a man intelligently becomes a liberty party man, he can neither be a whig or democrat, except on some mere questions of policy, nor can he act with those parties as such without surrendering his principles.

We wish every man to perceive clearly the ground of the Liberty party, the essential difference between it and other parties, then make up his mind on which side of this mighty question he will place his name, his influence, his power, with his perishing countrymen and country, and his final accountability distinctly before him. There is—and can be—no neutrality.

Pertinent Reply.

A friend writes:—"A learned intelligent Whig neighbor in this town, tauntingly inquired of an abolitionist last fall, immediately after November election, how long he thought it would take to elect Birney to the Presidency of the United States, with the gain of one vote in each town yearly? No longer time than it will take the Whig organizations of the United States to beat down and demolish the immutable principles of truth and righteousness with their Clay Clubs, was the reply, which appeared satisfactory."

Southern Whigs--Milton Brown--Annexation.

As long as abolitionists are called on to consider their cause virtually to southern whigs, their position will be considered important to be known. That party was very fortunate in being relieved from the unpleasant necessity of having annexation consummated in its own name, as would have been the case had it been successful in the election.

The views of Milton Brown, whose name has become conspicuous on account of the success of his resolutions, will be no doubt interesting. All good whigs should take liberty papers, for without them they will not generally understand the position of their own party;—information like the following being excluded from whig papers in New England. Mr. Foster was a whig senator from Tenn., and Mr. Brown a member of the House from that State. We quote from the New York Courier & Enquirer, an influential whig paper:

"Hon. MILTON BROWN, of Tennessee, whose resolutions for annexation have proved successful, has written a long letter to Gov. Jones concerning them, and the course of the whigs who supported them. He urges, in the opening of his letter, that during the recent canvass the whigs were not opposed to annexation in the abstract, but only to the measure in the form and under the circumstances presented by Mr. Tyler's treaty. The whigs, he says, were willing that Texas should come in, but desired that the rights of Mexico should be regarded, and the slavery question definitely decided. In support of this he quotes from Senator Foster's speech on the subject."

"In this speech Mr. Foster said that he would support no plan of annexation, in which the people of Texas, when annexed, should, 'as a condition of admission, or under any pretence whatever, be deprived of the privilege of holding slaves, if they choose to adopt that policy as a part of the fundamental law of their Government.' And he thought a guaranty to this effect should be given. With reference to this point, Mr. Brown writes:

"Fortunately for the whole country—and most fortunately for the South—the plan of annexation which recently passed the House is free from this objection. The 'guaranty' demanded by Col. Foster in the Senate, in behalf of Tennessee and the whole South, is given—the slave question is settled—and that, too, not as the clamorers for immediate annexation' in the late canvass would have had it, but on the terms and with the guaranties contended for so ardently by the whigs of Tennessee."

"He proceeds to show that we were under no obligation to wait longer for the termination of hostilities between Mexico and Texas, inasmuch as the Mexican Congress have refused supplies for carrying on the war; and that his resolution was far preferable to the many schemes which they superseded, especially in these two points, that they did not assume the debts of Texas, and that the right to hold slaves was guaranteed to Texas."

"Mr. Brown thinks the passage of his resolutions fortunate for the country, and especially for the South, and expresses the belief that the course of the whig members from Tennessee will meet the approval of the people."

LEARNING SLOWLY.—The Boston Mercantile Journal says with reference to annexation:

"But in this contest we must beware of depending upon any portion of the South, whatever political name it may take. For a Southerner, as we have said before—no matter what his opinions may be on all common topics of party politics—is, beyond everything else, and above everything else, a slaveholder; and the interests of the South in relation to slavery will govern his policy and conduct on every question that, to his jealous apprehension, touches those interests. Let us, therefore, never again trust the South on any point where the institutions of slavery are concerned. We were told last spring that we might safely depend on the Southern Whigs in Congress to prevent the annexation of Texas. We did depend on them, and they have betrayed us; but it will be only our weakness if we are betrayed again."

The Liberty Party were not so "weak" as to be "betrayed" at all, and for this they are most severely denounced by the whigs. But who told them that they might "safely depend on the southern whigs?" Those whigs never told them so, but the reverse, yet their most responsible men hesitated not to assert most solemnly that the whig party was pledged against annexation! and the denial of this by liberty men constituted one item of their "lying." There was no reason whatever to suppose the slaveholders would do otherwise than they did, unless that they would do worse. But if the whigs have found out that a slaveholder is not to be trusted against slavery, we are certainly glad of it, though this knowledge will have no influence whatever on their conduct; and before long they will be calling on liberty men to vote for them, and sorely denounce them if they will not do so. See if that is not true.

THE WEST.—This section of the country will ere long be the strong hold of the Liberty party. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Herald, writing from Indiana, says:

The anti-slavery sentiment is taking deep hold on the hearts of the people in this part of Indiana. M. R. Hull has been lecturing through this country for the last six months with great success.

JUDGE JAY has written an able letter in favor of a dissolution of the Union in case Texas is annexed, which we shall probably publish soon. We wonder at his judgment, for in our view nothing is more impracticable or unwise. The difficulty is not with the union, but with the people, and it is a far more hopeful effort to induce them to exert the power requisite to abolish slavery, than to dissolve the union. The precedent, were dissolution to take place, would render any other unstable, for a far less cause would lead to other sub-divisions. It would be treason to the slaves thus to abandon them to their fate. We must stand by them to the last, for we have contributed to their ruin. Annexation would but increase the work of the Liberty party. Dissolution is neither possible nor desirable—we are one people, including the slaves, and must share a common destiny. Our work is not to run off, but to win the noblest battle for Liberty ever fought on earth.

The people of Oregon have passed a law imposing a fine of \$50 upon any person who shall hereafter introduce ardent spirits into that settlement, and \$20 upon any person who shall sell or barter it.

SEE WHAT A JUDGE IS DOING.—The Indiana Freeman contains an extract from Judge Stevens as follows:

"I lectured three nights since, ten miles from here in a Presbyterian Church, filled to running over. I shall start in twenty minutes to lecture to-night eleven miles off in a Presbyterian Church, and I shall have 200 hearers or more. I lectured last week in Zion Baptist Church, and there were said to be 500 present. I lectured on Wednesday of the same week in the Milan Baptist Church, to a good audience, but the house was not filled. Also on Monday of same week at Marion, to all the male persons of the place, or nearly so, as I understood."

The same paper says he is producing a powerful impression in that state. Are there not some Judges in Maine who are willing to imitate the example of Judge Stevens of Ia., Judge King of Ohio, Judge Foote of N. Y., Judge Hutchinson of Vt., besides many others? The cause of the poor and needy needs to be judged.

The following resolutions were offered by a gentleman present at the religious convention held in this place last winter, shortly previous to the last adjournment, and there being not sufficient time to consider them, and the sentiments of some of them having been embraced in other resolutions already adopted, they were referred to another convention. Our paper was full when the other proceedings were published, and they were afterwards forgotten.

Whereas, The laws of God are an expression of universal principles, from which no exception can be taken at the dictates of a worldly policy. Therefore

Resolved, That any man who supports the pro-slavery Churches of the country, directly or indirectly, does thereby, however unconsciously, justify slavery and the slave-trade, and makes himself an accessory to the monstrous iniquity of man-stealing.

Resolved, That while it is right to pray for the slave and withhold Christian fellowship from his oppressor, it is a flagrant outrage on common sense and Christian principles, to give our Church fellowship, or moral approval to slaveholders and their abettors.

Whereas, Jesus Christ taught and exemplified, as essential righteousness, that every man should love his neighbor as himself; and do unto others as he would that they should do unto him; all of which is denied, reversed and trampled under foot; by man-stealing in all its stages. Therefore

Resolved, That pro-slavery is anti-Christianity, and that any person, or society of persons, professing to be Christians, who uphold, justify or apologise for slave-holding, do, thereby, (however unconsciously,) renounce christianity, deny their Lord in the presence of his enemies, and give their voice for his crucifixion, in the sacrifice of his principles.

Resolved, That pro-slavery religion in this country is one of the strongest propensities of the slave system, (it being as Mr. Birney truly says the 'Bulwark of American Slavery,' and that Christians instead of contributing their influence to perpetuate it, should withdraw all ecclesiastical and clerical fellowship from slaveholders and their abettors.

CORRECTIONS.—The article week before last respecting "Ministers, negro-hunting, and blood hounds," was credited by mistake to Zion's Advocate instead of the Christian Politician (Dr. Brisbane's.) The extract from Mr. Barnes was from the American Citizen, not Freeman.

Division among the Baptists North and South.—This division, it seems, must inevitably take place. Both sections of the country seem now prepared for it. The Editor of the N. Y. Baptist Register, who has been always afraid of ultraism, closes a long and sensible article with this sentence:

"Now let the division be made without delay and with all kindness and gentleness of spirit, and let each engage with renewed energy and zeal in the great and glorious enterprise."

American Slavery.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Richmond, in the course of a long letter, much of which is devoted to making apologies for slaveholders, has the following:

"One of the worst features of the whole slave system, is the hiring of females to open prostitution; this is done, and that, too, in the religious cities of Richmond and Norfolk."

With such a feature in the system, and by no means an inconsistent feature, those who uphold the system must be very deserving of apologies. Horse stealing is quite excusable, especially if the thief is tired of walking, and steals the horse to ride.—*Western Citizen.*

SHOOTING A SLAVE.—We learn, upon the authority of a letter from Charles county, Maryland, received by a gentleman of this city, that a young man, named Matthews, a nephew of Gen. Matthews, and whose father, it is believed, holds an office at Washington, killed one of the slaves upon his father's farm, by shooting him. The letter states that young Matthews had been left in charge of the farm; that he gave an order to the servant, which was disobeyed, when he proceeded to the house, obtained a gun, and, returning, shot the servant. He immediately, the letter continues, fled to his father's residence, where he still remains, unmolested.—*Baltimore American, 17th.*

"BEING DEAD YET SPEAKETH."—We cut the following from the Courier of Tuesday. Who the individual is, we know not—but her works praise her, and speak volumes in her behalf. Though she may have lived in obscurity, and been neglected and forgotten in life, yet in death she is made known and remembered by the pure and the good:

"Died in Hartford, on the 5th inst, Catharine Freebody, a colored woman, aged 61. She united with the First Congregational Church in 1832, and maintained a consistent Christian character till her death. By her will she made two years before her decease, she gives to the

American Board of Foreign Missions \$200
American Tract Society 100
Connecticut Bible Society 100
Connecticut Missionary Society 100
Society in Hartford for the education of colored children 100
To the African Society in Hartford for the support of the ministry, the residue of her property, amounting to about 1000

DIDN'T LOOK IN THE RIGHT PLACE.—A correspondent informs us, that a sheriff, not many miles distant, was sent with a search warrant for some stolen goods; but that, on his way, he visited the three "ladies" of the house, took one a large shawl, another a blue-spread, and the other a bed-spread, and place it bustles! Of course, the sheriff was obliged to make the return, "Non est inventus."—Not to be found.

THE LAWS.

We send to our readers this week the doing of the Legislature in a form perhaps intelligible. It was exceedingly difficult to keep our readers correctly informed of their proceedings from the published reports, which were very confused.

The length of the session was probably about an average, but wholly unreasonable and needless. Not less than \$100,000 were utterly wasted. The first part of the session was spent on the Texas question—a national matter which was alleged to have been settled by the people, consequently the legislature had nothing to do with it. \$50,000 were wasted on that subject—and infinitely worse than wasted. The whole object was to strengthen the slaveryocracy of the nation. If the people had decided in favor of annexation, did not our representatives and senators in congress know it, and could they not be trusted to carry out an expressed will of the people? Who authorized the legislature of this State to spend a quarter of its session for the benefit of slavery when the people, as was alleged, had already virtually instructed their proper agents on the subject? If the wire-pullers wish to set their southern overseers, it is a very hard case to use the people's money at such a for that purpose, and that too in the teeth of their own professions.

The militia bill was decisively rejected in the House, as it should have been. The liquor bill was killed in the Senate. (Query—will not the people of Maine prefer a different senate board next year?)

The education bill was lost, which is much to be regretted.

A great amount of private and local business was before the legislature, which consumed much time. Could there be some other means devised by which these subjects should be decided, an immense saving would be made to the State. Could not that be done?

An account of the terrible fire which has laid in ashes a great part of the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., will be found on the last page. Nothing like it has ever occurred in this country before. Later accounts show that some of the insurance offices are in a better condition than was feared at first. The generosity manifested by other cities towards the sufferers is very gratifying.

SPLENDID AFFAIR.—The people of this village have been for some time interested in raising money to repair and ornament the grave yard; and on Tuesday evening last a Fair was held for that object in the second story of the new factory building, now nearly finished and painted. In addition to this the entire building was illuminated. The taste displayed in articles for sale, the beauty of the spacious Hall, together with the splendor of the illuminated building, rendered the whole scene one of imposing brilliancy. Probably 1000 persons were present.

Measures are taken to raise that part of the "Swallow" which lies under water, when it is feared, more dead bodies will be found.

The Pittsburg Spirit of Liberty says, "four or five persons are yet missing, and two or three burned bodies have been exhumed."

The Pittsburg Chronicle says the Insurance offices "will pay a very large per cent. of all their risks."

Slave-Trade in Richmond, Va.

We extract the following from a letter of a "Massachusetts Clergyman," published in the "Baltimore Saturday Visitor." The writer had spent a week in Richmond, and takes pains to say, that although he went there with Northern prejudices, yet he was not a "fanatical abolitionist." How "fanatical" it must be to wash our hands of all responsibility in this hellish business, we leave others to determine.

"As a northern man I had a natural curiosity to visit the slave-prisons and slave-markets, of which I had so often heard, in order to see if such sights were there, as human flesh sold in the shambles! I found the prisons the most filthy and loathsome places—unfit for any business transacted by any man possessed of feelings of humanity. In these damp, dark, dismal abodes, whose very walls were cemented by the blood of sundered hearts, are these human wares kept!

Among many slaves I saw sold to what (even were I a Virginian) I would consider Land Sharks, or Cannibals, I will mention but one.

A woman (nearly white) with her four children, the youngest in her arms, being brought in for sale "one or the lot, to suit purchasers," the father and husband was permitted to be a spectator; and I assure you his appearance indicated that he was not an idle spectator. Every few moments, with his eyes suffused with tears, he took his little ones in his arms and pressed them to his bosom, placing a father's seal of love on their little cheeks! At length the sale commenced; and they were sold one after another, and separated forever—unless they be so happy as to meet in that "better land," which may God grant!

I will not attempt to describe the feelings of my heart, as I turned from the scene—for it would be impossible.—The sensibilities of my soul were aroused, and my heart for the moment almost forgot to beat—my eyes only were alive. I remembered that I too had a wife—but she is not, for God had taken her; and I too am a father—but one of my little ones sleeps by the side of its mother in the deep vault. While standing a witness of these scenes, reminiscences of the past crowded thick upon my mind. I turned from the scene, pained and disgusted—may I not say humbled, for I have always felt proud of my country; and especially I had felt a kind of pride, as I entered Virginia, the land of Washington, and the Mother of Presidents and Statesmen—the heart of what I had been taught to regard as the finest and purest land that ever saw the sun.

As I left the scenes above described, I was told by ministers of our holy religion (I am sorry to say it) that the slaves had not natural affections, &c. This I could not believe, for I had too much evidence to the contrary, in the scenes I had witnessed.

Wisconsin.—In Prairieville, the Liberty vote was 119—last fall 60. Both the other parties united against the Liberty party, and succeeded by a majority of from 12 to 18. In Pewaukee, both the Liberty parties combined. A part of each ticket was elected. On chairman the Liberty vote was 77—Slave very vote 72.

The Madisonian of Saturday, reports that the appointment of minister to England, has been offered to Mr. Elmore, of South Carolina, and that he has declined it on account of other engagements requiring his personal attention in South Carolina.

Poetry.

"I tremble for my Country when I re-
member that God is just."—Jefferson.

Say, where are the natives, who hunted those forests
That once overshadowed the land where we dwell?
The red men have gone, and their forests are leveled;
Say, why have they bid them a final farewell?

I asked of the few little groves still remaining,
Their reply to my query was only a moan;
I asked of the stream, it replied with a murmur,
And still in its rough stony channel passed on.

Say, why have they fled? Hark! from far western
prairies,
A voice, by the light winged zephyrs borne,
Tells how, from their own native land they were torn.

For ages, they dwelt by the same crystal fountains,
And hunted the deer in the same forest shade;
The land was endeared, for the bones of their fathers,
Laid, since, 'neath its damp chilly sod had been laid.

But the pale sons of Europe came over the ocean,
And found this fair land which they wished to possess;
So unfeeling and cruel, they banished its owners,
And drove them away, with no hope of redress.

The poor untutored natives felt deeply the insult—
They fought for their rights, but they struggled in vain;
For the white men were skilled in the base art of fight-
ing,
And the untutored Indians were cruelly slain.

The few that remained bent their course to the west-
ward,
There hoping to dwell unmolested in peace;
But the white men, still grasping for larger possessions,
Pursued them with bloodhounds as though they were beasts.

Now near to the shores of the mighty Pacific,
The few that remain, find a place of abode;
In peace may they dwell, and may merciful heaven
Now shield and protect them from tyranny's rod.

And these cruel deeds have been done by our rulers—
By rulers who boasted of freedom and right;
Nay, more, they professed the religion of Jesus—
Professed, in his precepts and laws, to delight.

O, vilest hypocrisy, infamous falsehood,
To palm themselves off for the servants of God,
For the followers of Him who on Calvary suffered—
While they, o'er their brethren wield tyranny's rod.

'Tis thy sin, O my nation, deserving of vengeance,
'Tis worse than the sin that cursed Sodom of yore;
And thou canst not find rest while thy heart is obdu-
rate,
While the skirts of thy garments are dripping with gore.

'Twould be better for thee were this all thy transgres-
sion,
But alas! 'tis but half that disgraces thy name;
From thy earliest days thou hast been an oppressor,
Thou hast boasted in freedom and gloried in shame.

Thy sons, O Columbia, have crossed the Atlantic,
And torn from Africa her innocent sons;
Fond husbands from wives they unquitting have sun-
dered,
And have torn from the mother her long cherished ones.

Then packing them down in the holds of their slavers,
Like a cargo of cotton, not heeding their cries,
They bear them away from their home and their kind-
red,
While borne on each breeze are their heart-rending sighs.

O, mighty Atlantic! couldst thou but reveal it,
Could thy mighty waters but tell us the whole,
That on thee has been, of keen anguish and suffering,
It must rouse up to pity, the most hardened soul.

But before the ship reaches its own destined harbor,
Full many by death are set free from their chains,
Far happier than those still surviving in thralldom,
To drag out their lives where vile tyranny reigns.

Here, in a strange land, they must toil unrequited
For men, who profess to believe in that God,
Before whom all men must be gathered in judgment,
And worlds bow and tremble at his awful nod.

On their sinful heads, but the mountains and rivers
Need not to reveal it, to God it is known;
It cannot be covered, and well may ye tremble,
Lest mercy should cease, and destruction come soon.

O, think not, pale tyrant, that sable complexion
Can extinguish the claim of a man to his rights;
Tho' dark is his skin, yet he still is thy brother,
The work of that God, who in mercy delights.

Then cease from oppression, and turn to the Saviour,
And entreat him to ransom thy undying soul;
Tho' thy sins be as scarlet, thy merciful Father
Is able to make them yet whiter than wool.

But beware of delay—for tho' great is his mercy,
He will not wait always for thee to relent;
Turn, ere he withdraw all his offers of pardon,
O let thy hard heart of oppression repent.

Temple, 4th month 21, 1844.

ABIGAIL.

Business of one Liberty Office.

We cheerfully extract the following from
a Prospectus issued from the office of the Cin-
cinnati Weekly Herald:

CINCINNATI WEEKLY HERALD, printed on
a large double medium sheet; in the ninth
year of its existence; with a circulation of
SIX THOUSAND, the mass of the subscrib-
ers being in Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin,
Michigan, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia,
and North Carolina. It is also patronized,
to some extent, by nearly all the Eastern
States, and a few of the Southern. It is the
cheapest paper in the West, being published
weekly at the low price of one dollar a year.
It has risen from a list of 2500 to 6000 to the
last fourteen months. We have taken meas-
ures to increase our list to TEN THOU-
SAND in the course of the year, and have
little doubt of succeeding. Advertisers may
judge for themselves whether it be a good
circulating medium or not. As our adver-
tising patronage begins to crowd us, we have
it in contemplation to enlarge the paper to
mammoth size, and devote the whole of the
fourth page to advertisers.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—The "Facts for
the people" is a small monthly periodical
eight pages octavo, in which are inserted
such articles, in relation to the slave question,
as are desirable for preservation, or for ex-
tended circulation. It is a cent a number, or
12 1-2 cents a year. Subscribers in the city
have it delivered to them at the office.

Last year the list of subscribers amounted
to 4000. The third volume is just about
commencing; but the first number is delayed,
so that we may form some estimate of the
interest.

The Family.

For the Liberty Standard.
Account of a Good Girl.

Died, in Norway Village, April 11th, Har-
riet Eliza P. Goodnow, aged 13 years and 10
months, only child of William E. Goodnow,
Esq.

Little Harriet was a rare child,—she be-
longed to a class of children who are born to
be idolized,—who are idolized, and who are,
perhaps for that reason, removed. She was
our beau ideal of childish simplicity. Her
forehead was beautifully expressive, her eye
bright, and had an expression of intelligent
earnestness. Her smile was like morning
light, her spirit buoyant and cheerful as the
light. She was singularly graceful in all her
motions and attitudes, continually reminding
us of those beautiful lines of Milton—"Grace
in every motion, heaven in her eye." No vi-
cious habit enslaved her, and she gave her at-
tention to the cultivation of her heart, mind
and manners, and employed her leisure mo-
ments in devotion to music, and her beautiful
toned piano, and mellow voice, poured forth
most enchanting melody. But her greatest
accomplishment was religion. She was a
christian, whose religion influenced her dis-
position and her conduct, and made her be-
nevolent and active in her duties to those that
were oppressed and persecuted. Her record
is on high, and it is in the heart of many, who
have been benefited by her benevolence, sym-
pathy and prayers. She was faithful to her
little schoolmates, who greatly loved and es-
teemed her, and in her attendance on Divine
worship, an intelligent sabbath school scholar
always punctual and prepared; and at the
last meeting of the maternal association, she
was the only child present, and gave out the
subject for the next meeting. She was also a
member of the singing choir, and the last sab-
bath she was at church in the village, she sat
alone during service—an example of interest,
to induce older ones to unite in relieving the
pastor's fatiguing duties, by engaging in
hymns of praise to Almighty God. Her home
was fascinating, and she greatly desired, if in
accordance with the Divine will, to live to see
her next birth day; that she might renew her
entire consecration and receive one more
birth day present from the hands of her loved
father, whose faithfulness in family worship,
and imparting religious instruction during her
infantile years rendered him increasingly dear
to her in her last sickness, and elicited her
gratitude to God for a christian father. She
desired to roam again in the bright sunny
months of June, with her youthful compan-
ions amid the wondrous beauties and works
of God, and gather a bouquet of flowers for
her loved friends. But last week she was ad-
monished that she must die. She thanked her
mother in sweetest tone, for her faithfulness
to her immortal soul, for her early religious
instruction, and said, "Mother, if you had
approved of my going to balls and gay parties,
perhaps I might have gone, though I have
had no inclination this winter, and now on my
dying bed I thank you for your christian de-
cision and restraining influence." She then
kneled with her mother and with great con-
centration prayed "for all sorts and conditions
of men," concluding with—"Lord, if I must die,
let me glorify Thee in my death." There
was agony in the tenderness which she ex-
cited in the mother and grandmother, who had
themselves realized the sad inheritance of
pain. They prayed that she might be spared
from suffering, and she was spared. Her
sickness was mild, comparatively, and Death
was most gentle with her.

There was an agonizing loveliness about
her, in her last dress lying in her little coffin,
with her tiny hands gracefully folded upon
her breast. On the sabbath she was taken to
the village church, where her worthy pastor,
Rev. Mr. South, preached a very appropri-
ate sermon to a large audience of sympathis-
ing relatives, neighbors and friends, after
which they, with a lengthened train of youth
and little ones, followed her to the grave,
and mingled their tears. It is a beautiful idea
of Professor Bush that the redeemed will enjoy
the freedom of the universe, and range at
pleasure in any part of the Almighty's domi-
nions. If this is correct, we may suppose little
Harriet was here interested in the eloquent
scene and services of that afternoon.

Norway Village, April 13, 1845.

We knew this little girl, and do not at all
wonder that her friends loved her, or that
their grief is intense at her death. She was
truly lovely. We well remember her mod-
esty, her quick sense of propriety, her thought-
fulness and attention, her ready obedience;
and particularly do we recollect the correct-
ness and good taste with which she swept the
keys of her piano, accompanied with her own
sweet voice. Her bereaved parents will
please accept the assurance of a sympathy,
rendered deep by sad experience of similar
afflictions. Let them abound in thanksgiving
for that grace which made her what she was;
and let them listen submissively to that in-
imitable tenderness which said to them respect-
ing their dear child, "Forbid her not to come
unto me."—[ED. STAND.]

SOMETHING FOR THE BOYS.

BY THE "LEARNED BLACKSMITH."

Boys of America, you and the boys of Great
Britain will determine the character and con-
dition of mankind, twenty-five years from this
evening. The world is looking forward with
earnest expectations and hope to the time
when you shall be men.

All the wealth of science and the progress
of ages; inventions, surpassing all that
have yet originated in the mind of man, and
which shall bring, as it were, the ends of the
earth together, and make one life and
thoughts ubiquitous and immortal railroad
carriage, running 'like the lightnings' through
the central regions of Asia and Africa, now
hardly explored; commerce with nations and
seaports now scarcely known by name to the
civilized world; enterprises of Christian be-
nevolence, of wide-reaching philanthropy, to
which the present are mere dew-drops to a
river; the moral power of mind, acting with
the attributes of omnipotence upon brute force
and barbarous men—all these elements of
moral might will be put into your hands when
you shall come to be the men of the Anglo-
Saxon race.

Now, boys of America, would you be first
and foremost among these men? Would you
stand before the whole race as the cap-
tains of their salvation from systems of des-
potism that have crushed them in the dust?
Then let the first act of your administration
be, to abolish an old pagan custom that has
beggared the world and filled it with igno-
rance, misery and vice. I mean the whole
war-system, especially the preparations for
war in time of peace. And let your charity
begin at home. Look into the ledger of the
United States, and see how this war-breeding
system has swallowed up the revenue of the
country since the Revolution. From 1791 to
1832, the aggregate of our expenditures, with

period, did not save a life, or add an inch to
the territory, or a cent to the wealth, or the
slightest iota to the true honor, glory and hap-
piness of the Union. Just think of it for a
moment—during a period of about 40 years,
all the other expenses of carrying on the only
Government amounted in the whole to only
\$37,158,047, while \$805,092,844 were thrown
into the bottomless gulf of war-preparations
in time of peace!!!—Take your slate and
see how you could have disposed of this vast
sum of money, wrenched from the hands of
poor laboring people in this and other coun-
tries.

The great Erie Canal, extending from Al-
bany to Buffalo, a distance of 363 miles, cost
originally \$7,143,798. It was considered al-
most the wonder of the age when it was
opened. The whole country held a kind of
jubilee at its completion; and cities and towns
grew up as in a single night, where a few years
before was nothing but an uncultivated wil-
derness. Now how many of such public works
as this might have been constructed for the
sum which the United States expended upon
war-preparations in 40 years?

Mr. Whitney, who petitioned Congress for
permission to build a railroad from Lake
Michigan to the Pacific ocean, affirmed that
the magnificent work would not cost over
\$50,000,000. How many of such railroads
might our Government have built, had it de-
voted to their construction what it has ap-
propriated to the prospective destruction of hu-
man beings?

One more problem in connection with this
subject, and I have done. From 1836 to 1843,
the Government expended on the Naval Es-
tablishment \$45,969,543; nearly nine millions
more than for the whole civil list for forty
years! Now, boys, will you not tell those
who call themselves men, how many merchant
ships, of 500 tons, would it take to earn this
sum, at \$3000 a year net profits for each ship?

DOMESTIC HAPPINESS.—The great end of
prudence is to give cheerfulness to those hours
which splendor cannot gild, and accumulation
cannot exultate. Those soft intervals of
unattended amusement, in which a man shrinks
to his natural dimensions, and throws aside
the ornaments & disguises which he feels in
privacy to be useless incumbrances, and to
lose all effect when they become familiar.—
To be happy at home, is the ultimate of all
ambition, the end to which every enterprise
and labor tends, and of which every desire
prompts the execution. It is, indeed, at home
that every man must be known by those who
would have a just estimate of his virtue and
felicity—for smiles and embroidery are alike
occasionally, and the mind is often dressed for
show in painted honor and fictitious benevo-
lence.—Johnson.

YOUTH'S MONTHLY VISITOR.—The Youth's
Monthly Visitor is what its name indicates.—
The twenty-five thousand subscribers to it
know its worth, and will of course renew
their subscriptions, which terminate in Feb-
ruary. The first number of the second vol-
ume will be issued in March. It is printed
in neat style, in quarto form, embellished
every month with appropriate engravings—
for the low price of 25 cents a year, always pay-
able in advance.

THE DEATH OF A WIFE.

The death of Mrs. N. P. Willis is thus
touchingly alluded to, in the editorial col-
umns of the New York Mirror. All accounts
agree that the deceased was a woman not
only of much mental superiority, but faithful
and devoted in all her domestic relations.—
We condole sincerely with the afflicted sur-
vivor.

"SMITTEN OF GOD." "Why stand ye ga-
zing up into heaven? Who has not felt—
when one dearly beloved has been snatched
away—an inclination to forget all the things
of earth, and to stand idle—helpless—stricken
—on the shores of Time, gazing, longing,
after the lost, regardless of all, that is left;
all love, all remembrance, all hope—swal-
lowed up in the one agonized sense of be-
reavement!

"Smitten of God, and bereaved,"—was
not this, too, written by one who knew of
what he spoke? who had felt the bitter pang
of parting—the awful sense of God's agency
in earthly sorrow—the struggle between pas-
sionate regret and holy submission!

The human soul knows no variety in sor-
row for the dead. Whatever else may
change in the course of Time, this remains
the same throughout all ages. Paul, the
sainted, the subdued, wrote not those tender
words without a swelling of the heart; and
man a mourner since, responds to them with
tears.

Death has been busy, of late. Many a ten-
der flower—many a "shining mark"—many
a household stay and comfort—has been snatched
away within a few short days. To many
of our friends and fellow-citizens the bright
Spring heavens seem hung in black, and all
the joyous associations that came up with the
warmest sunshine are changed to images of
sadness and despondency. The idea of "a
gloom on the face of Nature" is not a mere
poetic fiction. To the mourner whose grief
is in its fresh bitterness, there seems an ab-
solutely perceptible shadow like a pall of dark
vapor—spread over the gayest objects. Noth-
ing looks as it used. The heart sees not like
the careless eyes. We feel as if the sun
could never shine again for us.

The loss lately sustained by one of the Ed-
itors of this paper, (now absent) is one in
which a large circle of friends are deeply in-
terested, and to them no praise of the dead
could seem exaggerated. If there ever lived
a person of whom it could be said, "None
knew her but to love her," it was the young,
lovely, accomplished and excellent person,
who has been so suddenly removed. But
this is not the place for her eulogy, though
it would be read with tears warm from many
a heart.

Tobacco.

A friend writes, "I am not acquainted with
your views respecting the use and traffic of
tobacco." I answer, the use of it is a nasty,
dirty practice, and ought to put any man out
of decent society. But the worst of it is, that
those who engage in it acknowledge this
themselves, and therefore they need no light
on the subject. I do verily believe some men
would risk their souls for a chew of tobacco.
What can reason do with such men? They
may not indeed be morally responsible, be-
cause they have a diseased appetite, or are
monomaniacs about chewing a nasty weed
that a hog would not touch with his snout.—
As to the traffic in it, I suppose it is about
as decent as the use of it. Whether it be moral
or immoral may depend for aught I know,
upon the question whether morality requires
a man to be clean himself, and to keep from
dirtying others.—Chr. Politician.

WAR RUMORS.—The New York corres-
pondent of the Merchants' Exchange, says—
"A letter has been received from a most re-
spectable source in Washington, stating that
the British Minister in Mexico had written to
the British Minister at Washington, inform-
ing him that notice had been given by the
Mexican government, for the Americans to
withdraw their troops from Mexico."

Miscellany.

CONFLAGRATION IN PITTSBURG, PENN.

MORE THAN ONE THOUSAND BUILDINGS
DESTROYED! LOSS OF LIFE AND
PROPERTY!

By the Pittsburg Post of Friday, we have
an account of one of the most disastrous con-
flagrations that ever devastated any city on this
continent. A great portion of that busy and
populous town is in ruins! More houses have
been destroyed by this horrible conflagration,
than have been consumed by all the fires that
have ever occurred in that city before. We
copy the details of this dreadful calamity from
the Post:

Those acquainted with the plan of Pitts-
burg will realize the extent of the terrible
calamity we have suffered, when we state that
nearly all that portion of the city extending
from Ferry street up the Monongahela river
to the city line, and thence to the head of the
entire suburb called "Pipetown," (Kensing-
ton) has been destroyed. The boundaries of
the burnt districts may be thus described:
From Water street up Ferry to Third street,
(the old Presbyterian Church was saved,) up
Third to Wood; up Wood to Diamond Alley
both sides; up Diamond Alley to Smithfield
street, and thence down Smithfield to Fourth
street, and thence to the head of Pipetown;
including, as we have estimated above, about
twenty squares, and comprising from ten to
twelve hundred houses; many of the ware-
houses contained goods of immense value—
they were grocery, dry goods and commission
houses, and their spring stocks had been just
lain in.

The fire originated in a frame building over
an ice house, belonging to Wm. Diehl, near
the corner of Second and Ferry sts. The
wind was blowing stiffly from the North-west,
though it frequently veered to other points,
and owing to its variations, the fire extended
up Wood-st. farther than it otherwise could
have done. It was discovered about 12 o'clock,
and was not materially checked till 5 in the
afternoon.

We can give no adequate idea of the dis-
tress which pervades our stricken community.
The progress of the flames was so fearfully
rapid, that many persons had no time to re-
move their goods—others, again, had got
their property into the street, when the flames
seized it there, before it could be removed to
a place of safety. Others, still, would not
believe the devouring element could reach
their dwellings, and did not think of removing
until it was too late to save their furniture.
And we saw many people who escaped with
nothing but the apparel they had upon their
persons. At dark you might see, in every di-
rection; families sitting without shelter, guard-
ing such portions of their household furniture
as they were able to save from the flames,
and not knowing where they would lay their
heads or procure a morsel of food.

The councils met in the afternoon, and at-
tempted to devise some means to stay the con-
flagration. It was proposed to blow up houses
that seemed in the way of the flames; the de-
liberations, however, were ineffectual in re-
sults, and we believe but one or two buildings
were blown up.

One life was lost—it was an old woman in
the neighborhood of Grand and 3d street, who
had no aid to remove her furniture, and she
refused to leave her dwelling until it was too
late to save her.

Hundreds and hundreds of families are
houseless and homeless, and their goods fill
the streets. To add to the distress, the gas
works were destroyed, and our city will be in-
volved in darkness as the lurid flames die
away.

Millions of dollars will not repair the loss
experienced. For extent of and wide-spread
desolation, no fire in this country ever equalled
it.

From the Courier & Enquirer.

A gentleman who brings intelligence some-
what later than that contained in these pa-
pers, informs us that twenty-five squares, and
1800 buildings were burned.

From the Pittsburg Advocate of Friday.

The whole of South ward, one of the most
populous in the city, is destroyed with the
exception of two or three houses, one of them,
by a singular fatality, a frame! The largest
part of Pipetown is destroyed, a few frame
buildings having escaped.

The number of houses destroyed is between
one and two thousand! but it is impossi-
ble to ascertain exactly. A great number
of manufacturing establishments are de-
stroyed; among them Kensington Rolling Mill
a very extensive establishment, belonging to
Messrs. Freeman & Co. The loss is variously
estimated from five to ten millions!

Barnard and Brownville Slate Quarries.

The Slate Quarries at Barnard, Maine,
have for some time been worked by those ac-
quainted with the business under the direc-
tion of Mr. Wm. Hughes. The Slates ob-
tained here and also at Brownville, ring
with a clear metallic sound and are of equal
toughness, soundness, brightness and durability
with any of the Slates imported. We have
seen many specimens which convince us of
the facts just stated and we have also the
opinions of those who understand the matter
practically.

The location of the quarries at Brownville
is said to be highly favorable for their being
successfully worked. They are upon both
sides of Pleasant river, on elevated land, af-
ford ample facilities for draining and for
the disposal of the waste. The slate vein is
sufficiently extensive to give room for five hun-
dred men to work. From what has already
been done at the quarries, it is ascertained,
that the cost of procuring and preparing the
slate is five dollars and fifty cents a ton. The
cost of hauling to this city, wharfage, and
freight to Boston about six dollars and a half.
The actual cost per ton of the Slate delivered
in Boston is eleven dollars and a quarter.
The price of good Slates is from \$17.00 to
\$20.00 a ton.

We are happy to learn that efforts are being
made and which will probably be successful,
for carrying on this business quite exten-
sively, and we cannot doubt that the business
prudently managed will afford a handsome profit
and gradually increase in value and extent.—
Bangor Courier.

Miss Dix, the well known philanthropist,
has been as highly successful in Pennsylvania
and New Jersey as in other States, in pro-
ducing a favorable impression upon the law-
makers, with regard to the situation of
lunatics. Pennsylvania has passed a law ap-
propriating \$50,000, and New Jersey, one
appropriating \$40,000 for the erection of Lu-
natic Asylums.

G. T. The New York Express says that
it appears that Mr. Ex-Postmaster Wickliffe
has gone to Texas to live, and not upon a se-
cret mission to be paid for by Uncle Sam.

GOOSEBERRIES require a very rich and strong
soil. They should also be located in such a
way as to admit a free circulation of air.—
From three to four feet distance is as near as

Kennebec and Portland Railroad.

We are happy to hear that the corpora-
tors of this road have assurance that the stock
will be immediately taken up as soon as the
books are opened. It will probably connect
with Bath and Brunswick, and coming up
through the river towns of the Kennebec, be
hereafter extended to the Penobscot. The
survey will be commenced in May. The
charter is a good one. It will turn an im-
mense travel, and not a little freight, upon
the Portland and Boston road, which now
goes by steamboat, besides bringing in requi-
sition a vast water power in the interior of
Maine, thus increasing the business on the
whole line of road.

The object of the people of the interior of
Maine is to have easy access to commercial
ports, so far as transportation is concerned.—
This road will enable us to go to Bath, Port-
land and Boston. We know not why heavy
imports might not as well be made in Port-
land or Bath, as in Boston. What natural
advantage has Boston over Portland, except
in its artificial channels of interior trade?—
We must connect with Boston for purposes of
travel, but there is no reason why Portland or
Bath should not be our great shipping ports,
as Boston is of the vast interior trade and
manufactures of Massachusetts, Vermont and
New Hampshire.—Kennebec Journal.

It will be but a small expense comparativ-
ly to build a Railroad from Augusta to Brun-
swick, in connection with the Bath and Port-
land road, which is on the point of being
built; and this road will pass through the
most populous tract in Maine, just such a
track as will be sure to receive business.—
Banner.

Running Beans.

The prettiest way for a man who cultivates
but little land, to raise his own dry beans for
next winter's use is—not to plant the bush
kinds by themselves, for this will require too
much land, as the product is small—but to
raise white pole beans. The common case
knife beans are excellent for this purpose.

Strike out a dozen or more circles on the
ground, as large as a cart wheel. Put a
wheel barrow load of manure into it, and
spade it up with the earth. Drop the seeds in
the circle, on the outer edge of the hill say
six inches apart. Then insert eight or ten
poles just within the circle, at equal distances
from each other, and tie the tops of the whole
together—forming a cone. Cover up the
seed, and wait the result.

Each of these hills will yield you a peck or
half bushel of dry beans next fall—which if
you have but a dozen such hills, will give you
perhaps, half a dozen bushels. This will be
enough for your purposes. By this course,
but a little land is occupied. Pole beans will
yield very much more abundantly than bush
beans, and occupy air, whilst the latter must
have the surface of the earth.

CRANBERRIES.—If you have a small space
of moist or wet ground in your garden, pro-
cure, if possible, a few slips of the Cranberry,
and set them. The best way of propagating,
is to take up large sods in the same way you
would cut turf in a clover lay, and deposit
them in holes made for the purpose, about
four or five feet apart, with all the dirt and
extraneous vegetables intermixed. They will
soon take root, and in a short time spread over
the interstitial spaces, especially if the soil be
good. If it is poor, manure with muck or
dung from the hog-yard—remembering how-
ever, that old, well-rotted dung is far prefera-
ble for this use, to new.

GERMAN TONIC AND AROMATIC

BITTERS.

FORMERLY PREPARED BY D. F. BRADLEE,
BOSTON.

THIS fine herbal medicine is a compound of surpass-
ing excellence and perfection—highly refined,
extremely grateful to the taste, and remarkably warming,
stimulating and invigorating in all its effects upon the
system. It is eminently powerful and concentrated,
yet smooth and delicious as the mildest wine. It is
unquestionably a never failing remedy for Impurity of
the Blood, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Loss of
Appetite, Faintness and Sinking of the Stomach, Low-
ness of Spirit, Weakness, Dizziness and general Debi-
lity of the system.

It is also exceedingly efficacious in restoring con-
stitutions broken down by sedentary employment, and
has been extensively used by Clergymen, Editors, Stu-
dents, Printers, Clerks, Seamstresses, and numerous
others, whose health has been injured by confinement
and close application to business. It restores the ac-
tion of the stomach, increases the quantity of the blood,
and imparts to the wax and emaciated system of the
invalid the vigor and glow of confirmed health. The
price of this Grand Restorative is \$1.00 per bottle.

For sale by S. Adams, S. Page & Co. B. W. Wales,
HALLOWELL; H. Smith & Co. G. M. Atwood and
A. T. Perkins, Gardiner; J. E. Ladd, E. Fuller and
Dillingham & Bicknell, Augusta; T. S. Bowles & Co.
H. Hyde and A. G. Page, Bath; Wm. Baker, Brun-
swick; E. Dana, Wiscasset; N. Perkins & Co. Top-
sham; H. H. Hay, Portland; G. L. Pease, E. Wilton;
T. Frye, Vassalboro'; A. Plaisted, Waterville; H.
Nason, Farmington; A. F. Farlin and Fuller & Son,
Skowhegan; C. Potter & Co. and G. W. Ladd, Bang-
or; and wholesale and retail by
cis & 24 SAMUEL ADAMS, Hallowell.

PRICE FLOUR—a superior article for Puddings,
Pies, Custards, &c.—an excellent article for gruel
for the sick, can be found at the Fountain of Health.

Machine Cards.

S. PAGE & Co. have just received their supply of
S. CARD CLOTHING, which they offer at low
prices. Also Sperm and Lard Oil suitable for wool-
lens, &c.

JUST RECEIVED AT R. G. LINCOLN'S Agri-
cultural Warehouse, 100 per Walnut Ox Bows—
Wood Saws and Frames—Saw Horses—Clothes Hoes,
&c. &c. Nov. 30. 11

House for Sale.

THE two story House situated on Second Street,
nearly opposite Dea. Dole's and formerly occu-
pied by A. Alden, Esq., is for sale.

The owner being desirous of disposing of the afore-
said House immediately, it will be sold at a good bar-
gain to the purchaser. A credit for a large part of the
purchase, can be given. R. G. LINCOLN.
Hallowell, April 7, 1845. 3w60s37